orthodox Jews of the Agudath Israel remain outside the Knesseth Israel, because it does not conform to their standards of Jewish tradition.

The revival of Hebrew has attracted Hebrew authors from the Diaspora to Palestine, which lias thus become the centre of Hebrew literature. About 3000 Hebrew books have been published there during the last ten years—chiefly of a literary character and books for children, but also scientific works. In 1930 there were 5G Jewish printing-works employing 500 workmen, and of the 283 books published in Palestine in 1931-1932, 234 were in Hebrew. Also the Hebrew theatre has taken root in Palestine, and has made great progress since the War; there are two dramatic companies, the Habimah and the Ohel. The Jewish taste for music has led to the founding of several schools of music, and the most noted Jewish musicians of the world visit Palestine,

A marked feature of the economic life of Palestine is the growth of Jewish co-operatives, of which there were about 250 in 1930. Most numerous among them are the credit associations, which in 1933 had more than 35,000 members; moreover, there are co-operative stores, co-operatives of producers, for marketing produce, for motor transport, etc. Among the .Jewish agricultural settlements, the agricultural

co-operative farms (Kviuzoth) are numerous.

Labour, owing to its good organization, exercises a strong influence in political life; in the elections to the Knesseth Israel, in January 1931, Labour obtained half of the total vote,

(2) INFLUENCE OF ZIONISM ON THE DIASPOBA

In Eastern Europe, where the Jews were still conscious of their separate national individuality and differed widely from their Christian neighbours, they enthusiastically welcomed the rise of Zionism which was to restore them to